

5-13-1890

The Evening Item May 13, 1890

Orville Wright

Wilbur Wright

Follow this and additional works at: https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/evening_item



Part of the [Mass Communication Commons](#)

Repository Citation

Wright , O., & Wright , W. (1890). *The Evening Item May 13, 1890*. .

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Wright Brothers Newspapers at CORE Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Evening Item by an authorized administrator of CORE Scholar. For more information, please contact library-corescholar@wright.edu.

THE EVENING ITEM.

Vol. I.

DAYTON, OHIO, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890.

No. 12.

WASHINGTON.

The Movable News of the Day

CLEANED IN THE CITY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

Senate and House Routine.--Senator Ingalls Says He Is Not a Plagiarist ---Report of the Pan-American Congress in Process of Preparation---Violated the Election Laws---General News.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--Senator Ingalls was asked if he had anything to say in answer to the published charge that he plagiarized one of the sermons of Massillon, delivered about two hundred years ago, in his recent eulogy upon the late Congressman Burns. He said: "In my youth I began the study of French without a master, and in a volume of exercises I found this, with other extracts, credited to no one, which I translated and copied into a common-place book more than thirty years ago. I was struck by its stately and sombre eloquence. It seemed to me then, as it has always seemed to me since, the most forcible and impressive presentation of the strongest arguments in support of the immortality of the human soul. I never had the sermons of Massillon in my possession, and never read one of them knowingly, either in the original or in the translation.

"I have used the same line of thought and the language of my paraphrase a hundred times. I have no doubt, in conversation, in speeches and in letters, whenever I have had occasion to dwell upon the mystery beyond the grave, and I shall continue to do so whenever occasion serves. The writer and orator who repeats and preserves such thoughts, and rescues them from the dusky oblivion of forgotten centuries, confers an inestimable benefit upon mankind. The language is my own; the ideas are the priceless heritage and common possession of the human race."

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Opinion of a Rubber Man Who Never Stretches Facts.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--Mr. Charles R. Flint, of New York, a member of the Pan-American congress, has been in the city and, together with Mr. W. E. Curtis, was in consultation with Secretary Blaine several hours. Mr. Flint and Mr. Curtis said they were assisting in preparing the reports of the Pan-American congress for presentation to the United States congress. There was, they said, nothing of general interest to be given to the public at the present time. Mr. Flint, who although largely interested in the rubber business, never stretches the facts; said he looked for much good to result from the international congress. The sessions being secret, the press has not given the whole action to the public, and the subject, he thought, was not well understood by those who criticize the conference. While he was far from endorsing the McKinley bill, he saw no hostility between that measure and the reciprocity recommendations of the conference, which are satisfactory alike to protectionists and free traders.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--In the Senate, Senator Jones, of Nevada, spoke at considerable length upon the silver question, consuming the entire afternoon session. His speech had been carefully prepared and was very thorough in its dealing with the question under consideration. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Jones said that the objection which had for so long a time existed and which have been so strenuously urged against the adoption of silver, owing to its great weight, and bulk when payments were to be made in large sums as the general circulating currency of the country or the circulation of the silver certificates in lieu thereof would be obviated by the issuance of these certificates, and cause a very large increase in the circulation of silver and establish it as the standard currency of the United States. The price or value of silver being much more stable in character than that of gold, which was subject to sudden and considerable changes of value, and hence as a matter of fact, productive of much more satisfactory results. The value of gold fluctuated almost every twenty-four hours, while that of silver remains the same nearly the year round, and if any change did occur, it was to increase the value of it. He also proved by statistics that the price of silver had increased since 1873. "It is not of so much importance to know how much gold can be bought with so much silver, but how much of the necessities of life, such as

food and clothing, can be obtained. That is what the working people of this country want to know.

On motion of Senator Sherman the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the Marine Hospital at Gallipolis, O., which was passed without opposition.

Senator Gray then endeavored to secure consideration for his bill providing for the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department, but as soon as he had made the motion Senator Ingalls rose and moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business which was agreed to at 4:15, and at 4:30 Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--During the tariff discussion which occupied the attention of the house both day and evening, Mr. Dockery said that in spite of the protection granted to manufacturers he was informed by one of his constituents who recently came from Scotland that self-binding reapers sold at lower rates there than in this country. Mr. Brower replied that he had investigated many cases in which it was charged that articles made in this country were sold more cheaply abroad than at home and found in every case that the articles so sold abroad were cheap imitations of American productions and not the genuine articles. Mr. Wade, of Missouri, who said he was himself a farmer and dealer in agricultural products, denied statements made by his colleagues to the effect that American manufactures are sold more cheaply abroad than at home. He said that the self binding reaper which his colleague (Mr. Dockery) said was sold abroad at \$120 when the price at home was \$130 is in reality sold at home for \$112. Mr. Allen said that prices of farm machinery in this country has fallen fifty per cent. in the past few years.

Violated Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--The department of justice has been informed by Marshal Weeks, the recently appointed marshal for the northern district of Florida, of the arrest of two men in Leon county, that state, for violation of election laws, and another for conspiracy.

A New Western Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, authorizing the construction of a railroad, with several branch lines, from Fort Smith across the Indian Territory, by the Kansas City, Fort Worth and Southern Railway company.

Indiana Woman Dies in Ohio.

EDGEMONT, O., May 13.--There have been two deaths from diphtheria here in the past week, one of whom was an Indiana lady. One of the fatal cases was that of the six-year-old daughter of A. J. Himes. The other was Mrs. William Patterson, Mrs. Himes' mother, who had come here from her home near Hamilton, Ind., to assist in taking care of the little grand-daughter, Edith, from whom she took the disease, both dying the same night. Mrs. Himes, the mother of Edith, is also down with the disease. Mrs. Patterson was forty-five years old. The bodies were taken to Hamilton for burial.

PEOPLE PROFIT

BY THE PASSENGER WAR AMONG CHICAGO RAILROADS.

The Western Passenger Business in a State of Terrific Turmoil--\$3 to Kansas City and \$10.50 to Denver--The Weekly Statement of Freight Shipments a Corker.

CHICAGO, May 13.--There never was a more mixed state of railroad affairs than that existing in the western passenger business. The Alton will begin selling tickets either way between Chicago and Kansas City for \$3 and between Chicago and Denver for \$10.50. The Atchison road will meet these rates on Wednesday. The Burlington and Northwestern roads will not decide until tomorrow what they will do. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road will stick to the present \$8 rate in order to preserve its locals. To cap the climax, the Rock Island will raise its rate between Chicago and Kansas City to \$9.50, thus preserving its entire local passenger earnings, but abandoning the "through business." Beginning in a few days the Atchison will carry the war into Africa by putting on a double daily vestibule train service between Chicago and San Francisco which will beat its present time just two hours. This will reduce the time between Chicago and Kansas City to fourteen hours, a time with which the Alton alone can compete. Not to lag behind in the procession, the Burlington also gave notice that beginning May 15 it would reduce the rates both ways between Chicago and St. Paul to \$8 first class and \$5 second class.

The statement of east-bound shipments for last week is a corker. Out of

a total of 68,171 tons, as against 8,108 the preceding week and 41,935 the corresponding week of 1889, 22,018 tons were oats. Of this amount the Nickel Plate carried 8,388 tons, while all the other lines combined carried but 10,730 tons.

Randall's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.--Richard Vaux, who was nominated by the democrats in Randall's district, was born in 1816 and was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age. During President Van Buren's administration he acted as secretary of the American legislation at London. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia on the democratic ticket in 1856 and served one term. He has always been a stalwart democrat and is popularly known as the "Bourbon of Bourbons."

Saved from Drowning.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, May 13.--D. Asire, at the risk of his life, succeeded in saving two boys named Sprout and Sharf from drowning. While walking near where the waterworks' reservoir is to be located he saw the Sprout lad, who was swimming in Portage creek, sink twice. The Sharf boy went to his assistance, but his friend seized him around the neck, and both sank. Mr. Asire hastened to their rescue and with great difficulty succeeded in saving them.

Killed By a Train of Cars.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 13.--C. B. Torrance, a leading citizen and lumber merchant of Washington, Illinois, was instantly killed by a train he was trying to board here. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows and Grand Army circles.

Opera Company Collapsed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 13.--The "Said Pasha" opera company, which has been playing all over the country during the last season, has collapsed and most of the members of the troupe are left here without money or friends.

Michigan Millionaire Dead.

BAYLOR, Mich., May 13.--Thomas Nestor, a Michigan millionaire and lumberman, died here of apoplexy, aged fifty-five. He was worth \$40,000,000, made in pine lands, starting in as a poor lumber chopper in the woods.

An Editor Disappears.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 13.--It is reported that L. A. Baker, editor of the Morca Times, disappeared May 7 and has not been heard from since. Foul play is suspected.

Evangelists Elope.

MUNCIE, May 13.--For the past eighteen months Emmett Mullen and Mrs. George Besser, both residents of New Corner, this county, have been travelling through the country holding religious meetings. They liked each other's society so well that they concluded to elope. Accordingly, they packed their wardrobes on the quiet and evaded on an outgoing train. Mullen leaves a wife and three children, with a farm of eighty acres to keep them, while Mrs. Besser left a husband and three small children. It is thought they went to Covington, Ky.

Barn and Contents Burned.

WASHINGTON, May 13.--The large barn on the Colwell farm, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire, together with a self-binder, road-cart, agricultural implements, and some hay and grain. Loss, \$1,500; insured in the Phoenix of Hartford for \$300. There seems to be an organized band of barn burners in the territory east of this city, who are determined to destroy the property of the wealthy farmers, ten barns having been destroyed by incendiary fires during the past five months.

After the Fish Poachers.

WARSAW, May 13.--The fish and game association are after the fish pirates which have long infested the lakes and ponds of this vicinity. Anthony Osborn and Buck Osborn were fined \$50 each. There are quite a number of similar indictments against these and other parties, which will be vigorously prosecuted.

Despondency and Death.

SEYMOUR, May 13.--Mrs. Willis Adams, a well-known and highly respected resident of this city, took "rough on rats" with fatal effect. She was forty-seven years old, prominent in society and the mother of a large and interesting family. Despondency, produced by sickness and enforced separation from her husband, was the cause.

Women's Foreign Missions.

MARTINSVILLE, May 13.--The tenth annual meeting of the Women's National Board of Foreign Missions is in session here. About one hundred and eighty delegates are present, and many others are yet to come. Nearly every state in the United States is represented.

Verdict in Betrayal Case.

BEDFORD, May 13.--The jury in the celebrated Wilson-Wells betrayal case has brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff claimed \$10,000.

Southern California rivers are high and doing great damage.

THE MUTILATED BODY FOUND IN EAGLE CREEK

Is Now Said to Be a Medical "Stiff"--Reconciliation of Judges Gresham and Woods Causes Much Quiet Comment--

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.--The apparent reconciliation between Circuit Judge Walter Q. Gresham and District Judge W. A. Woods is causing much quiet comment. For a long time there has been little friendship between them. The estrangement seems to have been caused by a succession of events, each more or less trivial in itself. When Gresham and Harrison were candidates for the presidency, Woods was a warm supporter of the latter, and while that was not the beginning of the misunderstanding it intensified it. Some months ago Judge Woods granted an application for a receiver for the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western railroad and a few days later Judge Gresham came down from Chicago and reversed the ruling with comments upon it of a most galling nature. Since that time the judges have studiously avoided each other. When Gresham came to this city and occupied the court room Woods would not show himself about the Federal building. Last fall both gentlemen spent a day at Springfield, Ill., while the Pan-American delegates were there, and though they were mingling with the crowds about the Leland Hotel all day they neither addressed nor saw each other. Knowing all these things, the friends of the men were astonished this week when the judges met and shook hands with some show of friendliness. The next day Judge Woods took a friend to Judge Gresham's private room and introduced him and the three gentlemen talked for some time. There is much conjecture concerning the cause of this change in attitudes, and while no one seems to fully understand it the common sentiment is of approval.

In Democratic circles about the capital it is believed there is to be a very interesting contest between Hugh Dougherty, of Bluffton, and J. O. Henderson, of Kokomo, for the nomination for State Auditor. Both men are recognized here to be able and influential and their service to their party and fealty to it gives them both great strength. Tom Byrnes of Evansville, who has run against Capt. Julius A. Lemcke for state treasurer in the last two state elections, is making an active canvass for third nomination for the same place. He speaks in high terms of James R. Slack, of Huntington, who promises to be one of his chief rivals for the nomination. Slack's father was a distinguished war democrat.

Tommy Miller, who knocked out Tommy Morgan at New Orleans last week, has reached home. He says he will now go into training to fight Billy Murphy, the "Australian Wonder," for the featherweight championship of the world and \$1,800 a side. It is not yet decided when or where the meeting will occur. Murphy is the man who defeated Ike Weir, the "Belfast Spider."

Art loving people in Indianapolis are just now enjoying the annual treat, which is furnished them by the local art association. The exhibit of paintings this year is the finest in many respects ever seen in the city. There are some three hundred pictures, chiefly in oil, and many of the most famous artists of the century are represented. A landscape by Daubigny and another by Corat are shown, which are valued at prices almost fabulous. Probably neither of them could be purchased for less than fifty thousand dollars.

The remains of an unknown man found in Eagle Creek near this city prove to be a "stiff" thrown in the stream by Dr. McCurdy. He got it from a medical college in March and it became so offensive it could no longer be preserved. A strange feature of the case is that a son and eighteen acquaintances are positive that the body is that of Abraham Kline, who has been missing two weeks.

In the trap shooting match for the United States championship between George C. Beck, of Indianapolis, present champion, and Fred Erb, of Lafayette, champion before Beck defeated him, occurred in the presence of three thousand spectators. The match was for fifty birds and was hotly contested. Beck won and retains the championship cup. Beck killed forty-four birds, Erb forty-three.

General William J. Elliott died this morning at his home in this city. He was eighty years old and the father of Judge Byron K. Elliott of the supreme court.

Died of Heart Disease.

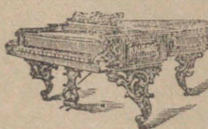
DETROIT, Mich., May 13.--Frederick Buhl, and old-time merchant millionaire here, died of heart disease, aged seventy-eight.

Judge Sabin Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.--George M. Sabin, United States district judge, of Nevada, died of inflammatory rheumatism.

JOHN A. SCHENK,

108 South Jefferson St.,



Prices that None Can Match! Qualities that None Can Equal Direct Dealer in all Goods I Sell

THE OLD RELIABLE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE.

Pianos and Organs Sold and Rented on monthly installments.

All goods sold upon their merits!

None Misrepresented!

a ll and Examine Goods and I Will Save you Money.

THE WEST SIDE Building Association

1033 WEST THIRD STREET.

Open Monday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Now issuing paid up stock which pays a semi-annual dividend of 7%.

Samuel L. Herr, Pres,
J. C. Patterson, Sec. and Atty,
James W. Booth, Treas.

F. M. NIPGEN, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

S.W. Cor. Fifth and Williams Sts.

WM. TOMPERT, DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FRESH & SALT MEATS
1107 West Third Street.

THE PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY.

Office and Works 1231 West Third. Do all Kinds of Laundry Work in First-Class Style.

Goods Called for and Delivered Free.

J. R. BLAGG & SON.

—SMOKE—

F. P. THOMPSON'S GOLD COMET CIGAR.

Something New.

Stop at Store, 1031 W. 3rd St., and try one.

HENRY HOLLENCAMP,

Is the Leading and Acknowledged Lowest Price fine Custom Tailoring House in the City.

13 & 15 S. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

John W. Winter,

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats.

choice Meat a Specialty.

7 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Dress Cutting School.

Mrs. Williams & Miss Haines have opened a dress cutting and Dress fitting school in the new Booth building 1018, West Third street, where they will give lessons to those who desire to learn the art, from 9:00 to 11: A. M., 1:00 to 4:00 P. M., and also from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., to accommodate those who cannot attend during the day.

ALSO PREPARED TO DO Fashionable Dress-Making

FURS STORED AND INSURANCE GIVEN AGAINST FIRE AND MOTH.

S. B. WILLIAMS,
10 North Main Street.
TELEPHONE 495.

The Evening Item.

Published
Every Day Except Sunday by the
ITEM PUBLISHING CO.,
1210 West Third St., Dayton, O.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Delivered by carriers to any address on the West Side Four Weeks for 25 cents. Sent by mail to any address out of the city Three Months for one dollar.

Subscriptions may be sent by postal card by giving name, street, and number of the residence.

Items for publication may be left at the office, or be sent by mail, but in every case where items are sent by mail they must be accompanied by the name of the contributor.

If any of our West Side grocers desire to increase their business, we can give them a valuable pointer as how to do it. If they will make arrangements with the persons who own the "flying dutchman" down by the school house, by which the machine will be set up in the rear of their stores and a free ride given to every boy who comes there to trade when his mother sends him to a grocery for any thing, it will not be long till all the groceries which are left to buy will be bought at that grocery. Any grocer could thus double his trade in one week, at a very small expense. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

The falling out of Gilbert and Sullivan, the English writers of operas, will be sad news to all their admirers. The operas they have prepared together are in their class the most popular of any produced in recent years. "Pinafore" and "Mikado" were especially well received, and the songs they contained were heard on the streets hundreds of times every day. Gilbert furnished the words and Sullivan the music. No reason has yet been assigned for the dissolution of the partnership, but those who know how irascible literary geniuses usually are will wonder that it did not occur sooner.

The people of this country do not have any appreciation of the conditions under which the people of many parts of Europe live. We know of course that they do not have quite the personal freedom that we enjoy, but it comes to us as a surprise that Prince Bismark, "but yesterday the foremost man of all the world," is to-day forbidden to relate the circumstances under which he was thrust from office, on pain of being convicted and cast into prison under a law of his own making. The dearest possession of an American, and the one from which he derives the most enjoyment, is that of telling what he thinks about it, when he believes himself imposed upon. We do not see how such a man as Bismark can stand it to be imposed upon by a nobody, and then be compelled to keep his mouth shut. Why does he not come over to America and say what he pleases?

An Important Event.

Perhaps the most important event mentioned in our columns to-day, to most of our readers at least, is the return of their old friends the mosquitoes. To most of the citizens of the West Side it

makes very little difference whether the rulers of Europe, Asia and Africa are on good terms, or whether they are threatening each other with a good licking. It makes little difference to them whether the tariff and silver bills pass the Senate and the House of Representatives. They will never notice the difference if Kemmler is put to death by electricity or by rope, or if he is not put to death at all. The city commissioners might turn the whole East Side upside down and few over here feel any effect from it, but with the coming of the mosquito, every one of us is touched in a tender spot, usually the end of the nose. Alas, it is only too true that the events which concern the people most directly are often those which are utterly ignored by the big sixteen or twenty-four page newspapers which are popularly supposed to contain every thing that in any way affects the interests of the people. They will spend columns and columns of space discussing the execution of Kemmler which does not really concern any one except those who expect to die in that way, but they will not give two lines to mentioning an event which directly concerns every man, woman and child in this country, and indeed every country in the world. They will cry out in horror if congress spends a few million dollars in such a way that it is practically lost, but they never think of the hundreds of millions of dollars that could be earned each year during the time that is wasted in trying to keep the pestiferous little mosquitoes from settling all over your face, hands, and the top of your head, if you are bald-headed. Of course it does not take long to brush off a mosquito, but when you take into consideration the slow movement that precedes the grab, the time spent in looking to see whether you have got him, the time spent in expressing your poor opinion of your luck, and the time spent in trying to find the place where you left off your work, it must be admitted that the brushing off of a mosquito is not so small a thing as it would at first seem. And when it is remembered that the operation has to be repeated at the end of every eleven seconds, it becomes evident that while the tariff question seems to involve very large sums of money, yet the mosquito question involves vastly larger sums.

Yet though the little fellows are so expensive, we would be loath to part with them. They are among our warmest friends. They stick to us when all our other friends have deserted us. Even though we turn against them, and try to drive them away, they return again and again, as though the ties of blood were too strong to be broken. They are aggravating it is true, but it must be a hard-hearted man indeed that will turn against his own blood. No, we can not go back on the mosquito.

When we consider how closely it attends us and how dependent it is upon us for support, we can not turn it out to die neglected and uncared for. Our little friend, we hail thy return with resignation.

LABOR NEWS.

Strike of the Chicago Waiters

WILL LIKELY RESULT FAVORABLY TO THE UNION.

An Interview With President Pomeroy In Which He Gives Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Employment of Waiters—Other Chicago Strikes—Coal Shovelers and Tube Works Employes In Trouble.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Culinary alliance crusade upon the restaurants has been renewed with vigor, and the outlook now tends to show that before the alliance finishes its work every restaurant in the city will submit to their scale of wages or employ non-union waiters. It was intended to begin active operations on the hotels and club houses today, but the weather was so unfavorable that operations were deferred until the middle of the week.

An order for twenty-five men to take employment in three large dairy lunch houses was received at union headquarters this morning.

"This morning we levied an assessment of \$1 each on all the working waiters and cooks in the city," said President Pomeroy. "This will bring in not less than \$2,800—quite sufficient to meet all present needs. Besides, we have placed crews throughout the north, northwest and west, who are gladly coming to our relief. Chicago, you know, is the great distributing point for those locations. For instance, we have large crews in Spokane Falls, Tornado Beach, Cal., Las Vegas, N. M., West Superior, Duluth, Cairo and hundreds of railroad eating houses and smaller towns in the west.

"These crews are all holding good places, and are responding in a flattering manner to the notice sent them by their idle brothers in Chicago. A body of striking men were never in better shape to withstand a siege than are the waiters and cooks of Chicago at the present moment."

"Are there any colored waiters or cooks in this city who are not yet members of the union?"

"Not one—either white or colored. All are in line, and thoroughly and strongly organized. Just now we are working on Mine Host Kinsley. He can't hold out against us. At least I don't see how he can, and it's my opinion that he will soon come in, as the others have. Yes, we feel jubilant over our success, and mean to stick to it until we have won everything in sight."

Other Chicago Strikes.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The new association of carpenters is still having trouble with the "Old masters." They claim that telegrams have been sent broadcast over the country that the strike has been settled, and offer large inducements to outside carpenters who will come to this city. This move on the part of the old association to get men to fill their former employes' places is being met on every side by members of the new association who have pickets in all parts of the city to capture the new men as they arrive.

The six hundred striking employes of the Andrews & Co., furniture manufactory returned to work without having gained very much of a victory.

The twelve hundred employes of the Malleable iron works are still out. An effort will be made by the company to resume work with non-union men.

Coal Shovelers Strike.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The strike of coal shovelers and stone handlers employed by the Hurricane Island Stone Company which was ended to-day, bids fair to be of greater importance than at first appeared. There are strong probabilities that a number of other trades with which the strikers are indirectly associated will be implicated. But 150 men were ordered out and it is not improbable that ten times this number will join the movement.

Tube Works Employes Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 13.—About 3,500 employes of the National Tube Works company at McKeesport are idle, and they are all in favor of standing it out. The works are idle and the men walking the streets. The moulders, who have contracts signed with the company, are not included in the strike. The demand of a ten per cent. advance was presented to the company and refused, they saying that they paid better wages than any other pipe mill in the world.

Cigar Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The strike among the cigar makers still continues, the employes of eleven firms, numbering 1,200 men, being now out.

Experimenting in Typesetting Machines. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 13.—A daily paper of this city intends to experiment with the typesetting machines, and are finding the Typographical union on a hard thing to fight. The men are willing the experiment should be tried, but not at their expense. The printers had a secret meeting at which they decided not to allow it if in their power to prevent.

Mr. Gladstone on Free Trade.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the Cofden club, said the free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground they had lost within the last twenty-five years. Militarism, which was lying like a vampire over Europe, was responsible for most of the mischief, but not all, because free trade has receded in countries where militarism does not prevail, the United States and the British colonies.

The great republic, he said, had never accepted the doctrines of free trade. There was once a kind of qualified progress toward them which was checked, and the opinion became actually retrogressive. Still, there was great promise that the American free trade party would ultimately triumph at the polls. Regarding bi-metalism, he believed its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise in prices. It was a movement in the direction of protection.

Southern Railroad Accident.

CHATTANOOGA, May 13.—One engineer, two firemen and two brakemen were killed by the collision of two freight trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway at a tunnel four miles from here. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of running orders. The killed are: Alfred Harris, colored brakeman, John Bailey, fireman of Rome, Ga., Scott Price, colored brakeman, J. M. Clifford, fireman of Knoxville, and a brakeman whose name is unknown. Engineer Gregory was probably injured fatally.

A Reporter Found the Girl.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 13.—W. H. Simpson, a reporter for an evening paper, solved the mystery of the Hoffheimer-Wellington abduction case by producing the girl, whom for two weeks the police have been seeking, with no result. Simpson took up the trail and found the girl in a suburb of Ogden, where she had been placed by Hoffheimer. Simpson brought her back to her parents. Hoffheimer has offered to marry her.

A Horrible Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 13.—Asa Bishop, an employee of an acid factory here, committed suicide by jumping into a caldron containing boiling acet ate of lime. His fellow-workmen pulled him out as soon as possible, but he was so badly scalded that he soon died in great agony. Bishop was eccentric and it is thought he was insane.

A Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The large felt works of Charles Miller were badly gutted by fire. The loss will be very heavy.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Montana got a liberal snow Sunday. Four people were killed by a cyclone near Fredonia, Kas.

The Ohio Cyclone.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 13.—Later information is to the effect that the storm of Saturday afternoon was disastrous in various parts of the southeastern section of Seneca county, although no lives were lost. At McCutchenville, on the Wyandot line, Chamberlin's hardware store was unroofed and partly demolished, and large barns on the Samson and Zigler farms were scattered to the winds near New Riegel, and a large and a valuable barn was struck by lightning and burned with its contents. The total loss so far as learned will aggregate several thousand dollars.

A California Lynching.

SANTA MARIA, Cal., May 13.—Twenty masked men entered the saloon where E. L. Criswell has been confined since Constable Southard's murder, stood up the guards with shot-guns, placed blankets over their heads, and then proceeded to Criswell's room and tied and gagged him. They then passed a rope up over the rafters, swung him up and left him hanging until daylight.

Disastrous Fire.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 13.—A disastrous fire broke out in the town of Ashley. The town hall and twelve other buildings are already destroyed. Fire is still raging. Wilkesbarre fire department have been called to the scene.

THE MARKETS.

Cleveland Live Stock.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Hogs—Market fairly active, with good demand; mediums and heavy, \$4 30; Yorkers, \$4 25; pigs, \$4 00; stags, \$3 00; roughs, \$3 30@3 50.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cattle—Market steady to stronger; beefs, \$3 75@5 30; cows, \$1 75@3 75; stockers, \$2 75@4 00. Hogs—Market weak and 5@10c lower; light, \$3 95@4 20; rough packing, \$4 00@4 25; mixed, \$3 00@4 15; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4 10@4 20. Sheep—Market firm; muttons, \$5 00@6 40; clipped western, \$4 75@5 70; lambs, \$5 50@6 75.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Wheat firm; cash, 95½¢; June, 94½¢; July, 94½¢. Corn, firm; cash and June, 34½¢; July, 35½¢@35½¢. Oats firm; cash, 27½¢; June, 26½¢; July, 26c. Pork dull; cash and June, \$13 60; July, \$13 15. Lard dull; cash, \$6 22½¢; June, \$6 32½¢; July, \$6 40@6 42½¢. Short ribs slow; cash, \$5 35@5 40; June, \$5 40; July, \$5 47½¢. No. 2 rye steady, 52c. Barley steady, 51c. Timothy quiet, \$1 30@1 31. Butter easier. Eggs firm. Whiskey \$1 02.

TRIED TO KILL HER.

A MILLIONAIRE LUMBER KING'S DOMESTIC CRUELTY.

Leads to a Warrant for His Arrest—His Wife Says He Tried to Take Her Life—He Is Now Where He Can't Be Caught by The Philistine Minions of the Red-Eyed Law.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Samuel S. Granger, the millionaire member of the North Branch Lumber company, is wanted on a warrant charging him with attempting to kill his wife. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Bryton, by Mrs. Granger, who said that her husband tried to kill her with a revolver.

Mrs. Granger further says that all has not been serene in their family for some time, and that her husband frequently threatened to murder her. She put up with the abuse till she could stand it no longer. Fearing for her personal safety she left her home and went to live with her friends. She had no money, and upon Mr. Granger's refusal to support her she was forced to seek employment in the office of Mr. Giddings, a loan and mortgage agent in the Chamber of Commerce building. Worn out by trouble, she was completely prostrated last week, and upon the advice of her physician was obliged to resign her position.

Constable McDonough, of Justice Bryton's court, in whose hands the warrant was placed, has searched Chicago for Mr. Granger, but as yet has been unable to find him. The family residence has been closely guarded in the hope that Mr. Granger would return.

Mr. Granger is a well-known lumber dealer, owning several mills in Michigan besides his interest in the North Branch company, of Chicago.

NEWSLETS.

The farmer's organizations have put a full ticket in the field in Dubois county.

Joseph P. Smith, prominent politician and well known citizen of Franklin, dead.

Farmers of Porter county will form an anti-horse-thief association at Chesterton May 19.

Charles Kramer, a councilman of Bedford, died very suddenly in bed of heart disease.

Omar, the ten-year-old son of William Foxworthy, of Knightstown, fell from a Panhandle railroad bridge and was seriously injured.

The Universalists have organized a society in Dick Johnson township, and are taking steps to build a church, the first in Clay county.

Martin McNew, a well-known farmer residing four miles northwest of Knightstown, was dangerously, if not fatally, injured in a runaway.

John Allburn was found lying in an outbuilding at Newberry, unconscious and frothing at the mouth. He expired shortly afterwards.

The Epworth Chapel, the new M. E. church at Morgan's Crossing, will be dedicated Sunday, May 18, Rev. A. A. Gee, D. D., officiating.

"Uncle" John Williams, of Edinburg, has the original mill-stone which ground the first corn, by hand, ever ground in that section of the country—away back in 1820.

The Montana Union freight depot, Butte, burned; loss \$100,000.

Lieutenant-General Cassel, formerly Spanish Minister of War, is dead.

S. N. Sterne, a leading merchant of Elizabeth, N. J., was killed by a train.

The captain and seven men of the bark Emetic were lost on the New Zealand coast.

Eight stores on the north side of Main street, Elizabettsville, N. Y., burned; loss, \$50,000.

The United States Senate voted that no liquors, wine or beer should be sold at army posts.

Chicago's World's Fair will issue no bonds. The \$10,000,000 needed will be raised by subscription.

Ralph Allen, who tried to rob Diamond Salesman Bigler at the Palmer house, Chicago, got seven years.

A large shortage is said to have been discovered in the accounts of the Norris-town (Pa.) water company.

The committee of the Mexican Senate reported favorably a bill granting an indefinite term to the president.

Senator Pierce, of North Dakota, says the sugar beet and barley will soon be the chief products of his state.

Fire in the fort at Willet's Point, L. I., destroyed valuable scientific apparatus, the pontoon house, etc.; loss, \$1,000,000.

John O'Neil, New York's boodle alderman, will be released from Sing Sing, June 15, having served out his sentence.

Iowa courts are knocking out seizures of liquor—acting under the "original package" decision of the United States Supreme court.

At Portsmouth, N. H., Mrs. Charles Foster, insane, threw her baby into the river and jumped in after. A tramp named Coulan rescued both.

General Fremont has for thirty-two years been supposed to owe the government \$1,900, the debt growing out of the conduct of the California conquest. Now it is found in reality the government has all this time owed him \$2,100.

Crawfordville society is excited because the colored people demand the right to participate in the high school commencement exercises.

THE EVENING ITEM,

The West Side Daily.

FOUR WEEKS, 25 CENTS.

Every one on the West Side should subscribe for the **ITEM** for the following reasons:

1. It is the only paper that gives all the news of the West Side. People should know what is going on at home if they are ignorant of every thing else.
2. It gives nearly two pages of the most important telegraph news of the world, which is about the same amount that is furnished by the other dailies outside of Cincinnati.
3. It discusses current events and explains the connection of the matters mentioned in the telegraphic news.
4. It booms up the West Side, and supports all measures which may tend to its advancement.
5. It costs so little that every one can take it even though they are already taking other papers. The person who can not raise twenty-five cents each four weeks to take his own local paper *must be poor indeed*. When we consider the great benefit that a daily paper must prove to this part of the city, it must be that those who do not subscribe either can not read, do not own property over here, or do not care a cent a day to know what their neighbors are doing.

**Fine Silk Umbrellas,
Fine Parasols,
COLD HEADED CANES,
SILVER HEADED CANES,
UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED
AND REPAIRING DONE
AT THE FACTORY.**

Prices lower than anywhere else at
A. CAPPEL,
121 EAST FIFTH ST.

S. W. POTTERF,
DEALER IN
**FINE HAVANA CIGARS,
And All Kinds of Tobacco.**
1140 WEST THIRD ST.

W. O. HORRELL,
THE LEADING
**GROCER &
BUTCHER.**

Cor. Dale and Monumental Avenues.
Central Market Stall No. 2

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. L. R. Keister, of North Summit street, has returned from Westerville, Ohio.

Mr. J. A. Kurtz, of River street, has been appointed foreman of the Globe Iron Works.

Elmer Pfoutz has about recovered from his recent indisposition, and is about the streets again.

Mr. Will Snyder and Miss Maude Francisco spent Sunday in Lebanon.

William Bartels, of Summit street, is expecting his brother to arrive today on a visit.

Mr. Troup is erecting a nice two-story frame house on West Second street west of Summit.

S. L. Herr, of South Summit street, has been appointed executor of the estate of Dr. L. Davis.

Miss Alice Hunter, of Brookville, Ohio, is visiting Miss Pearl Holsinger, of Baxter street.

The foundation for another house on the corner of Euclid and LeRoy streets.

An addition is being made to the butcher shop of Wm. Cook on Fifth street.

J. E. Arnold is sodding his yard and otherwise repairing things about his residence on LeRoy street.

The new two-story business block on the corner of Hawthorne and Fifth streets, is being plastered.

Mrs. Hosier, of the East End, is visiting her son-in-law, O. E. Davidson, of South Williams street.

Miss May Crowell, of North Broadway, has secured a position and will teach school in Beavertown next season.

Emanuel Myers has so far recovered as to be able to walk out doors a little when the sun is shining and the weather is warm.

Bishop D. K. Flickenger will probably stop off awhile on the West Side, to-night, while on his way to Middletown.

Chas. Saum, of Water street, a moulder at the Malleable had his foot severely burned this morning while pouring off iron.

Mr. Alvin Kiracofe, Mr. J. W. Dillon are looking forward to next Saturday when they expect to drive out to Johnsville to spend Sunday.

Mrs. Bessie Dillon, of West Third street, goes to Richmond, Indiana, to be present at the wedding of her nephew, Mr. Norman Hoffman and Miss Mattie Howes, both of Richmond.

The Jumbo sprinkling car of the White Line street railroad was out yesterday afternoon about five o'clock for the first time. It sprinkled Germantown street from the power house to the hill at Summit street in great shape.

A. R. Harlacher is putting down a cement walk in front of his new house on Fifth street near Bank. Both sides of Fifth street are now pretty well filled up with cement walks. The gaps remaining should be filled as soon as possible.

Jesse Kumler has re-built the kitchen of his residence on the corner of Second and Euclid and is busy today with the paint pot. He is also just completing a nice frame house on the rear end of his lot.

A big hail storm passed over the city this morning about half-past two o'clock. No damage was done in this part of the city so far as we can ascertain. The heaviest part of the storm seemed to pass on the north and probably did some damage to crop.

The annual Rike-Kumler excursion to Mackinac and Lake Michigan will start about the 15th of July. They will go by way of Detroit and Mackinac, and after visiting St. Ignace they will pass on to the peninsula between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and will settle down on an island for a month camping and fishing.

Search was made this morning for a young man who had given his name as A. E. Hoffman, of the West Side. He had gone to some parties in the East End to borrow money, and represented that his father was a wealthy merchant on the West Side. The money was loaned, and that was the last heard of it. As to whether they succeeded in finding the man, we are not informed, but at last reports no one could be found with the name and answering to the description.

The funeral of Thomas Barnwell, took place from the residence of his brother John, 825 West Fifth street this morning. Mr. Barnwell was the young man who died in Texas, and was brought home to be buried. His health being very poor, he left about a year ago for Texas with hopes of regaining it, and was engaged as a railroad telegraph operator. The sad news of his death reached here several days ago, and his remains were immediately brought to Dayton for interment.

Mr. Henry Ruse was summoned to attend court this afternoon, in a trial in which an old mule of which he was a former owner is *causus belli*. It appears that Mr. Ruse, having discovered the value of the animal, which is about five dollars, sold it to a colored gentleman. It was not long before he, too, found its worth, and happily disposed of it. Now the present owner, to his sorrow, finds the animal will not work and wants to put it back on the one from whom it was bought. A great deal of fuss over the poor animal!

CITY NEWS.

Nearly twelve thousand barrels of beer were made in Dayton during April.

The jolly fisherman are all off for Pelee Island for their annual fish. A party of eleven left the city this morning.

The Merchant's Carnival last night was a great success. About seventy firms were represented. The house was well filled.

Dr. Walters and others who own farms which have been incorporated in the city by the recent ordinance will, it is said, bring suit through Young & Young to have the ordinance set aside as illegal.

Charlie Morrison, of Perry street, was seriously hurt last night while jumping off a moving street car. It appears that another car was approaching from the opposite direction, which he did not notice until he had jumped, and in some manner he had his foot caught in the wheel, inflicting a painful injury. He was put on the car and taken to his home.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co., owners of the big iron works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have entered suit to foreclose the mortgage on the plant of the Columbia Bridge Works. They further ask for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the company. Their claim against the bridge company is for \$38,000. For several weeks suits have been entered almost every day against the company and it is probable that for a time at least it will be seriously embarrassed.

TEXAS AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
Mild Climate, Summer Breezes, pure Air, Ancient Ruins, Grand Scenery. LESS THAN 4 DAYS ST. LOUIS TO THE CITY OF MEXICO VIA PULLMAN Buffet Sleeping Cars with only one change via Laredo, Eagle Pass or El Paso. Winter Tourist Tickets at very low rates for sale at all Principal Coupon Stations in U. S. and Canada with privilege of visiting the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G.P. & T.AGT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

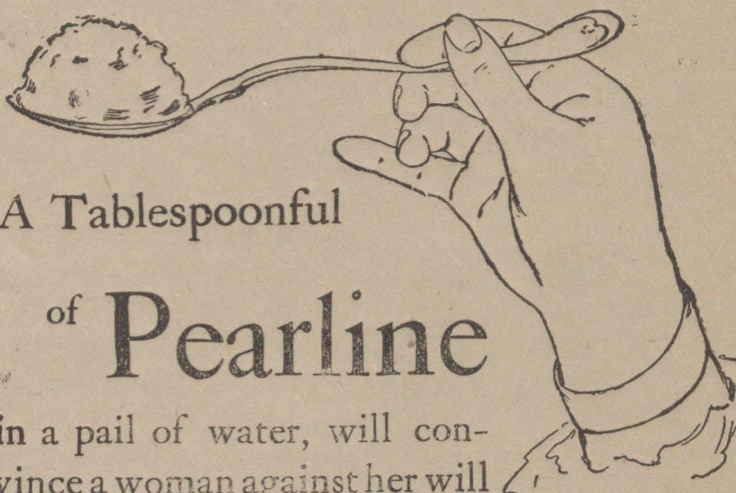
THE GLOBE PILE CURE

EXTERNAL PILES. Will Cure Any Ordinary Case of Piles in 3 to 6 Days.
INTERNAL PILES. Case of Piles in 3 to 6 Days.
BLEEDING PILES. IT CANNOT FAIL.
ITCHING PILES. IT CANNOT FAIL.

The Globe Pile Cure is not a patent medicine, but is made from a private formula which has been used in private practice the last 25 years by an eminent physician who has made a life study of Diseases of the Bowels and Rectum, and has become celebrated throughout the United States, Canada and Europe for his wonderful cures of Piles, Fistula, etc., without the aid of surgery. We have bought the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this medicine in the United States and Canada. No other Pile Remedy is put up like it. Perfectly pure, free from all injurious drugs, and guaranteed absolutely harmless. It acts mildly but surely. Our directions for self-treatment are so simple, any one can use it.

The Globe Pile Cure is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLEEDING or ITCHING PILES. Keeps in any climate any length of time. Is not for sale at drug stores. We guarantee safe delivery by mail, securely packed, on receipt of the price, \$2. Trial size, \$1. One or two boxes will save you many dollars' expense and many days and nights of torture and suffering. Our new treatise on Hemorrhoids, (Piles), has been written especially for us by the originator of this Remedy. Cut this advertisement out, as it may not appear again.

THE GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Box 715, CINCINNATI, O.



**A Tablespoonful
of Pearlina**
in a pail of water, will convince a woman against her will that it washes everything; best and quickest—injures nothing; coarse or fine—just the reverse—by doing away with the rubbing it saves the very thing which ruins the most clothing—especially fine things. It takes the drudgery out of woman's hardest work. Wash day and cleaning time are no longer "bugbears" in the homes where Pearlina is used, and these homes number millions.

Beware
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearlina, or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

DAYTON DRY GOODS CO.,

C. H. FLINT, MANAGER.

Successors to Daniels & Meldrum.

**DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY
—AND—
DRESSMAKING.**

Opening of all Departments

—ON—

SATURDAY MAY 10.

Having now completed the EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, which we inaugurated immediately on taking possession of the store, making it one of the handsomest and best-lighted in the State. We cordially invite a visit of inspection from the ladies of Dayton and vicinity, promising our utmost efforts to please them.

DAYTON DRY GOODS CO.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts.

LOW PRICES TALK.

Here they are, and will compare favorably with those of any other house in the city.

Men's fine Shoes, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Men's fine Shoes, Extra Quality, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Women's fine Dongola Shoes, \$1.25, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Women's Hand Turns in C, D and E widths, \$3.50, worth \$4.00.

Women's Oxford Ties, 75cts. to \$2.00. My terms are strictly cash and one price for all.

C. F. SURFACE,
1128 WEST THIRD STREET.

THE EMPEROR'S BREAKFAST.

Fifteen centuries ago
Emperor Nintok of Japan
Walked upon his roof at daybreak,
Watching if the foils began
Well to gild the cedar frieze
Of his palace galleries;
Well to nail the silver plates
Of his inner palace gates;
For the Queen would have it so
Fifteen hundred years ago!

Walking on his roof, he spied
Streets and lanes and quarters teeming;
Saw his city spreading wide,
Ahl, but mean and sad of seeming
Show those little wooden huts
Underneath the King's house gleaming
Though each humble wicket shuts
One world out and one world in,
That so great and so small,
Yet, to the poor hearts within,
The little world their land all!
Just then the waiting maids tore through
The breakfast for King Nintok.

Quoth the Emperor, gazing round,
"Wherefore, without meats abound,
See I not much smoke arise
From these huts beneath mine eyes?
Chimneys jut into the air,
Yet no chimney reek is there
Telling that the household pot
Bubble glad with boiled rice not."

"Gild me no more galleries,
If my people pay the gold!
Let the gates ungilded go,
If the silver leaves them cold!
This city of all tax I ease
For three years! We decree it so!
From all huts there shall be smoke!"
Thus the Emperor Nintok spoke.

Sped three years. Upon his roof
The monarch paced again. Afoof
His Empress hung, ill pleased to see
The snows drip through her gallery.
The gates agape with cracks, and gray
For wear and weather. "Consort! say
If so the Emperor of Japan
Should lodge like some vile peasant man,
Whose thatch leaks for a load of straw?"
"Princess august, what lacks a flaw,"
Nintok replied, "in gate or wall,
When far and wide, those chimneys all
Fling their blue house flags to the sky,
Where the gods count them? Thou and I
Take part in all the poor folk's health:
The people's weal makes prince's wealth!"
—London Telegraph. EDWIN ARNOLD.

A COMANCHE CAPTIVE.

In 1868 a hunting party composed of several prominent citizens of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago, and numbering about thirty in all, entered the country of the Comanche Indians in that elbow of Texas lying between New Mexico and the Indian Territory for a four week's stay. There was a temporary camp of soldiers at the junction of the Big Wichita and the Red rivers at that time, and as we reached it on our way into the country I was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake and laid up for five days. I was with the party in the capacity of scout and hunter, but as it was a strong one, it was decided not to wait for me. They were to follow up the Red river to the mouth of the Little Wichita, and I should doubtless overtake them ere they had decided on a permanent camp.

While the Comanches were bitterly hostile at that date, they had been sadly reduced by small-pox and driven to the north, and the old frontiersmen stated their belief that the party would not even see one. When I left camp I was four days behind the party. As all were mounted and intended to push right along, this meant a matter of at least eighty miles to me. However, I had a hardy mustang, was well armed, and when I rode away from the camp I had about regained my strength. I felt a bit of dizziness as I galloped along over the trail, and I soon discovered that my eyes were weak. The party had left a plain trail, and as my mustang had had a long rest he kept to his gait with hardly a break up to high noon. Along the banks of the stream the country was wooded. A mile to the west it was plain and prairie mixed, sometimes badly broken, and then as level as a floor for several miles.

At noon I came to a small creek and watered and baited my horse and ate my luncheon. I had just mounted for a new start when I heard a "Yi! yi! yi!" on my right, and I turned my head to see five Comanches coming out of the timber on their ponies. They were about half a mile away, and had evidently just discovered me. They were to my right and rear, and as I started off on the trail I had no particular anxiety for my safety. There wasn't an Indian pony in Texas which could overhaul my mustang in his present fresh condition. The yells were repeated as I rode away, but after going a mile I looked back and saw that the red men had settled down to business. They were strung out in line, and had adapted their pace to mine. That meant a long chase and a test of endurance.

When a man rides for his life the greatest fear is in his overdoing the matter. If he pushes too fast at the start he will "blow" his horse, and the effects will be felt after the first ten miles. I had been five years on the plains, had a pretty fair stock of nerve, and I rode to favor my beast. He would have gone a third faster had I permitted it, but I rode to keep my distance and gain nothing. Every mile or so I shifted my weight forward or back, to relieve the burden, and so the afternoon wore away. The timber was always in plain view on my right—the plains on my left. At 2 o'clock I rode right through the spot where the party had camped the first night, and as the Indians didn't stop to inspect it or give up the pursuit, I knew that they had visited the spot before. They were some rambling party on the warpath, but too weak to attack the larger party. As the sun began to sink in the west they sought to shorten the distance and bring me within rifle shot, but a word to the mustang checked this.

And I rode to the left until after three o'clock. I should have counted on finding the party in their second camp by sundown, as we were getting over the ground at a rapid pace, but at about that hour I came to a rough, stony district, where the passage of the horses had left no trail, and I went ahead at random, planning to keep my distance from the river. Twice, in crossing small creeks, my horse got a little water, and as the sun finally went down he seemed to be almost as fresh as at noon. It was to be a dark night, and as soon as dusk came I urged my beast to faster pace, and rode more to the left. When I believed that I had gained a quarter of a mile I swerved sharp to the right, rode for forty rods, and then dismounted, and gave "Custer" the word to lie down. We were both flat on the earth when the party of pursuers swept by, and the "thud! thud! thud!" of their ponies' feet came very plainly to my ears. When they had passed on, I led my horse toward the timber, and reached it without hearing anything further from the Indians. We pushed through the timber to the river, and here were both grass and water. I had a cold bite in my haversack, and after disposing of it stretched out and went to sleep, hoping I had given the red men the slip. I opened my eyes next morning in astonishment. Seated in a circle about me were the five Comanches, while their ponies were feeding with my horse. There was a fire, and the Indians had evidently eaten breakfast. They were smoking as I awoke, and there was a grin on each face as it was turned toward me. I lay on my back, with my hands clasped under my head, and such was my astonishment that I could not move. Fortunately for me the fellows took this for nerve. I looked from man to man, and finally said, in Comanche:

"It is easy enough for a squaw to track a horse after sunrise, and even a boy could make prisoner of a sleeping man."
"Ugh! ugh!" grunted two or three of them.

"When your people at home hear of your brave deed they will sing songs in your praise," I continued, speaking in tones of contempt: "Here, I have the claws of a grizzly bear which I shot a few months ago. Take them, and you can secure further praise by claiming to have killed the beast yourselves!"

From the instant I realized my situation I knew that I was in for it. Coolness and nerve are what count in such emergencies to throw the Indian off his balance. I sat up, rubbed my eyes, reached for my haversack and got some meat and bread, and as I toasted the meat at the fire I said, addressing myself to the leader:

"Had I known you were Comanches I should not have run away. I thought you were Chickasaws on stolen horses. I shall be ready to go as soon as I have eaten. I want to see the Comanche country—the great plains—the Canadian river—the mountains full of caves and waterfalls—your chief, Thunder Cloud."

He asked me if I belonged to the party ahead, and I told him no. He asked me how I dared start out alone for the Comanche country, and I told him that I had trapped the mountain lion and cut out and eaten his liver while still alive, and therefore feared nothing living. I could see that they were badly puzzled, and that they had no idea of offering me violence, and I increased their wonder by saying, as I finished my breakfast:

"Come! It is time to go. We have a long ride and I am anxious to see your country."

I whistled up my horse, and had him nearly ready before they moved. They had taken my rifle and revolver, and I did not seem to notice the fact, but strapped my blanket to the saddle, lighted my pipe, and waited for them. They came together out of earshot and had a confab, but apparently did not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. When we were ready to go I said:

"Two of you must ride ahead and three behind. It is an honor due me, and you cannot show me too much respect."

They looked at me in wonder and amazement, and I continued:

"And if we should encounter any white men, avoid them, as I do not wish to be seen."

That last observation drove the peg home. When we set out two rode in front and three behind, and no Indians were ever more puzzled. In later years I met one of them, and he told me that their plan was to torture me as soon as I awoke. Even the one who was to have the honor of scalping me had been designated, and the plunder had been apportioned. And after they had concluded to take me prisoner to a village one hundred miles away they meant to tie me on my horse. They were beat out of this by my queer remarks, intended just for that purpose. We moved to the west about five miles, then held to the north until noon. After noon we turned to the east, and I figured that they were flanking the camp of the white party by this manoeuvre.

We rode to the east until nightfall, and then went into camp in some timber alongside a creek. Several times during the day I had expressed my impatience at our slow pace and asked them to get on faster, and when we went into camp I saw that I had them off their guard. They looked upon me more as a curiosity than a prisoner, and this was a very fact bred a new danger. After eating I sat apart from them to smoke and meditate, and to give them opportunity to compare notes. It did not take them long to satisfy each other that I was a "bad medi-

cine, and that if they carried me to their village my presence would bring some serious disaster. They urged that I be killed, but then came the question of who should do it. Each was afraid that the deed would bring wrath upon his head, and so far as I could make out each one refused the task. While they were talking I moved carefully backward on the earth, and by and by I had twenty feet between me and the nearest man. All the horses were loose in the timber to browse. The guns were on the other side of the fire, where I could not hope to reach them. Just when the five got their heads together to discuss something they did not wish me to hear, I arose and stepped backward out of the light of the fire, and I believe I was a hundred feet away when they missed me.

Every man sprang to his feet with a yell and rushed for the point where I was last seen.

I had meanwhile dropped to my hands and knees and was crawling to the left, toward the guns. As the rush came I dropped beside a log, and one of the redskins leaped square over me as he cleared the log. I heard them scatter and beat about, and while they were hunting for me I crawled along and got my gun. It was a Winchester, and a new thing to them, and it had been left behind when they snatched up their rifles. I crept away out of the circle of the fire and then got the shelter of a tree. The Indians beat around for a good half hour, and then all came in, chagrined and disgusted. A quarrel took place at once, one blaming the other for my escape, but something like peace was restored by the leader saying that I could not go far on foot, and that they would recapture me next day. In such event I was to be put to the torture at once.

Something new took place which the reader may harshly criticize. While I could have crept away, I would not. I could not have secured my horse, and to be alone and afoot in that country meant suffering and peril. I had been a scout for several years. I had been ambushed, shot at, pursued, and wounded. Two of my comrades had been hacked to pieces by this same tribe. Travel as far as I could that night they would be likely to overhaul me next day, and if again recaptured they would burn and torture me. I had all these arguments in my defence as I lifted my gun and took fair aim at the leader. He went down as my rifle cracked, and was followed by a second and a third before the surviving two could comprehend what was going on. Neither stopped for his gun, but both sprang away in the darkness. I fired after them, and, strangely enough, shot one through the hip. He traveled with his companion for twenty miles before he lay down to die. The fifth warrior headed to the east until he got among the mountains, and, after having time to reflect, he decided not to go back to his tribe. The loss of his four comrades and of the entire outfit was something he could not explain satisfactorily, and he was fearful of being made the victim of his chief's anger. He therefore renegaded to the Chickasaws, and was with them when he gave me his story.

I stood guard all night, and when morning came was satisfied that the two who escaped had no idea of returning. After a scanty breakfast I caught up the six animals, packed up everything of value, and then searched the dead. The three had about \$70 in gold and silver among them, and one had a white man's scalp, which had been taken within two days. When ready to start I headed to the southeast for the river, and at 3 o'clock rode right into the camp of the party, which had settled down for sport and had given me no thought. Next day a party of us rode over to give the bodies a more careful inspection, and we found on each one a silver Government medal, given them during Lincoln's first term, as "good Indians."—[New York Sun.

B. F. ARNOLD,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Takes Contracts for Every
Thing Complete.
1133 West Third Street.

F. Leatherman,
Lock and Gunsmith.

KEY FITTING & SAW FILING

A Specialty.

1210 West Third Street.

CHAS. WEBBERT,
Dealer in Pumps, Natural and Artificial Gas. Special attention paid to putting in Holly Water Service. All work guaranteed to be done in a good and satisfactory manner.
CHAS. WEBBERT.

FAUVER & CONGDON,
413 East Fifth Street.
PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS.
Get our prices on Water and Gas Pipes.
Telephone 540.
Congdon's Residence, 1108 Williams St.

A GLORIOUS FLOWER

No engraving can do justice to the unique and peerless beauty of this NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM. Imagine plants completely studded with balls of flowers one foot in circumference, whose petals curve gracefully inward, and which in turn are dotted with a peculiar hairy-like growth, the whole resembling more than anything else, masses of SOFT-WHITE COTTON BUDS, and you then begin to form some idea of the beauty of this royal flower. Your garden will not be complete this season if it does not contain the "OS TRICH PLUME CHRYSANTHEMUM." (Plain and full instructions for culture with each order.)

PRICE.—For five plants, certain to bloom, 40c. each, three plants for \$1; seven plants for \$2; twelve plants for \$3. Free by mail.

With every order for a single plant or more will be sent gratis a newspaper Catalogue of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" (the price of which is 25 cents), on condition that you will say in what paper you saw this advertisement. Club orders for THREE, SEVEN or TWELVE plants can have the Catalogue sent when desired, to the SEPARATE ADDRESS of each member comprising the club, provided always that the paper is named.

THE "OSTRICH PLUME" CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Mrs. Alpheus Hardy).

PETER HENDERSON & CO. NEW YORK

W. B. KING.

C. S. KING.

CEO. HOFFMAN.

KING & HOFFMAN,
West End Lumber Yard,
Cor. Third Street and Home Avenue R. R.
LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH.
Doors, Frames, Sash and Blinds,
COAL AND WOOD.
TELEPHONE NO. 125-3.

J. W. BOOTH & CO.,
FINE GROCERIES
Fresh and Smoked Meats.
1020 West Third St.

BOUND TO SELL!
The Union Clothing Co.
HAS GOT IN
A VERY LARGE STOCK
—OF—
Clothing, Hats and Shoes,
SPRING SUITS from \$5.50 to \$15.00.
HATS from 50 cents up.
SHOES \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Number one shoes.

1142 West Third Street.
JOSEPH E. VANCE,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Feed & Flour,
HARDWARE, ETC.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season. No. 458 S. Broadway.

Dayton Commercial College.
ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL
—AND—
Short Hand Institute.

Will open near Post-office in the near future.
For terms, address
BECK & BECK,
Dayton, O.

GO TO
W. O. HORRELL.
Cor. Dale Avenue and Water Street.
Also Stall No. 2 Central Market for Genuine sugar cured HAMS and BACON.

JOHN PREZEL
MAKES CARPETS TO ORDER.
Orders Promptly Filled.
1402 West Third St.